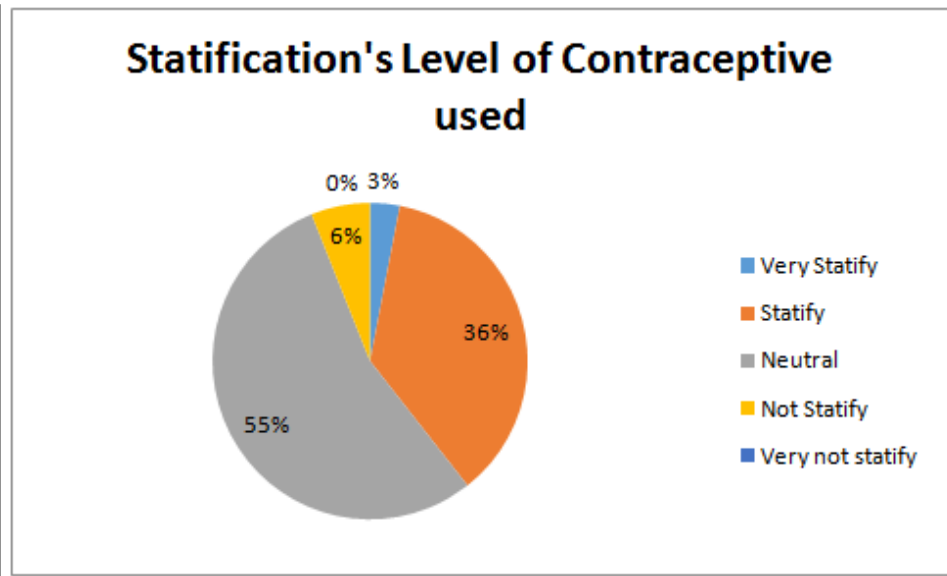
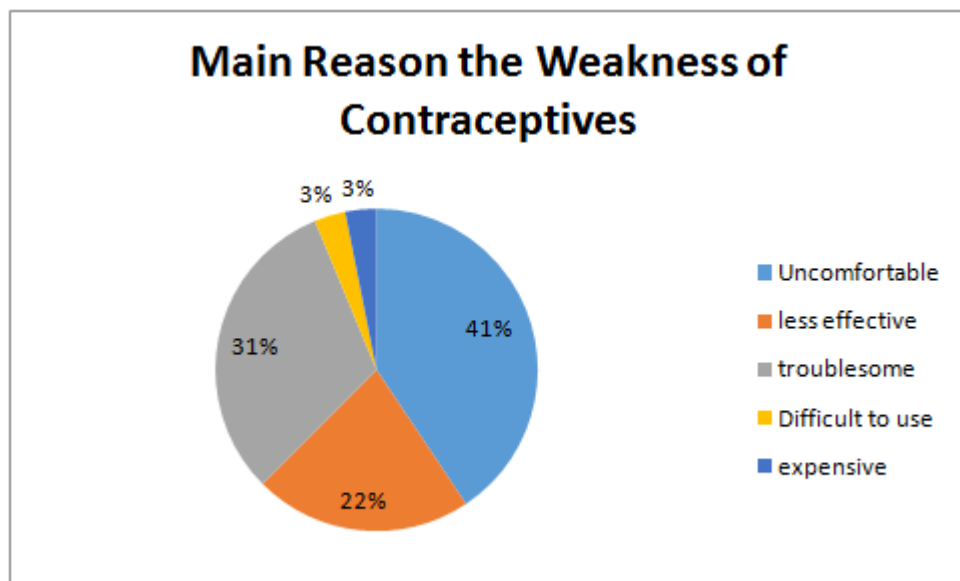


## End User Consideration Of Bacterial Contraception (BaCon)

### A. Society View Toward the Existing Contraceptive and Bacterial Contraception (BaCon)

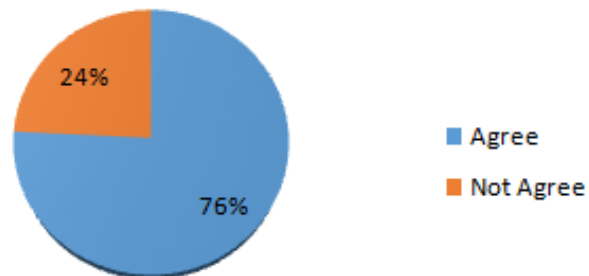


- About 55% respondents feel neutral with their current contraceptives



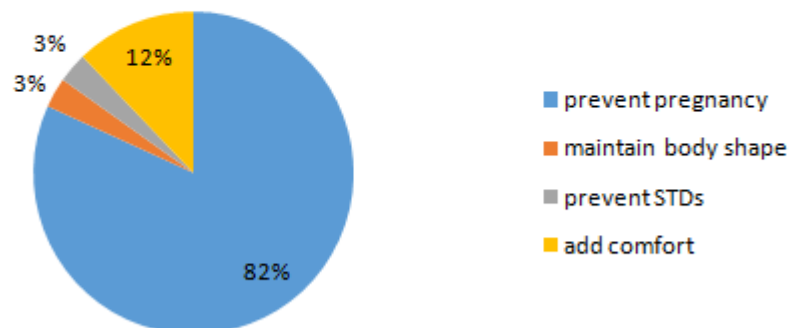
- Although some of them feel neutral on their current contraceptives, They still find some disadvantages in their current contraceptive. 3 major disadvantages are : Inconvenient, Troublesome & Ineffectivity

### The response to availability Using Contraceptives From Bacteria



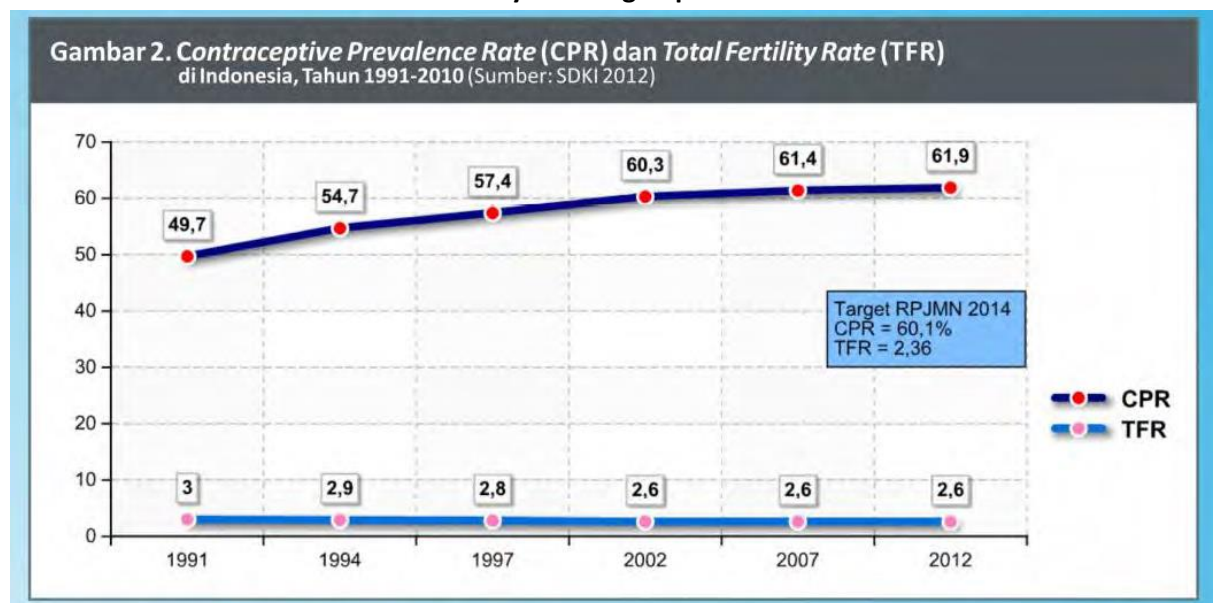
- To minimize the disadvantages, our team creates a contraceptives which use a safe engineered bacteria as an active material. 41% respondents strongly agree, 34% agree, while 19% quite agree. Most of respondents don't feel reluctant about our project.

### Main priority of the function Contraceptives



- We analyses respondents' priority of our contraceptive product function. The majority of them (82%) wants our product to prevents unwanted pregnancy more effective.

## B. How's the Current Condition of Family Planning Implementation in Indonesia ?



- SDKI data 2012, shown that Contraceptives Prevalence Rate in Indonesia on 1991-2012 tend to increase, while Total Fertility Rate tend to decrease. This trend shown that by the increasing of the married women aged 15-49 who participate in Family Planning linear with the decreasing of National Fertility Rate. Comparing with RPJMN 2014's target, CPR has passed the target (60,1%) with 61,9% accomplishment. TFR haven't pass the target yet (2,36) with 2,6 points on 2012.

2014 Condition, Coordinative Bureau of Family Planning (BKKBN) data

- There're several contraceptive methods which used on Family Planning in Indonesia like : condom, hormonal pill, hormonal injection, IUD, implant, spermicide and even permanent method like Male & female sterilization. Hormonal injection is the contraceptive with highest number of user (49,4 % of overall family planning participant and 42,8% of new family participant)
- New family planning participants amount have decreased by 14,48% on June 2013 – June 2014
- New family planning participants achievement have decreased by 10,8% from June 2013-June 2014
- Comparing with other heavy contraceptive methods like IUD, female sterilization, and male sterilization, Implant has the highest failure rate (44,07% till June 2014)
- Comparing with other heavy contraceptive methods like IUD, female sterilization, and male sterilization, Implant has the highest rate of complication
- The highest rate of re-giving contraceptives is hormonal pill (52,14%)

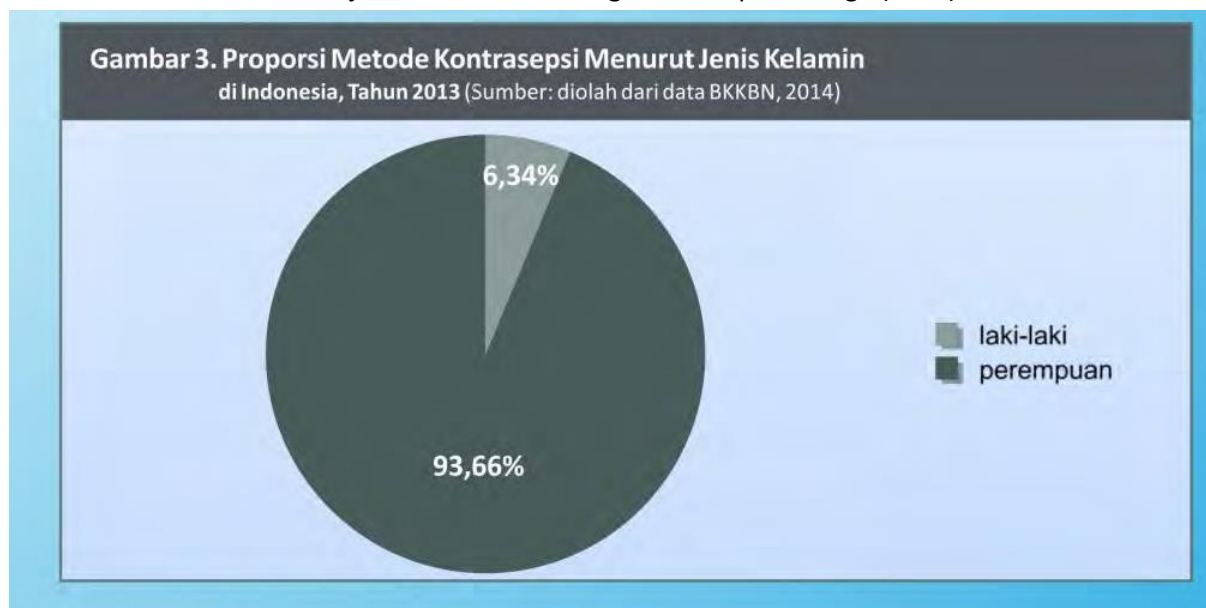
- 

Method	Received May 2014	Salvage	Received	Salvage June 2014
IUD	44.858	529.276	38.197	535.937
Condom	157.838	878.978	126.368	910.448
Implant	89.283	195.428	92.372	192.339
Hormonal Injection	1.293.998	2.467.311	1.898.498	2.435.379
Hormonal Pill	1.987.853	7.164.782	1.990.000	7.254.137

Hormonal Pill has Highest Availibiliy

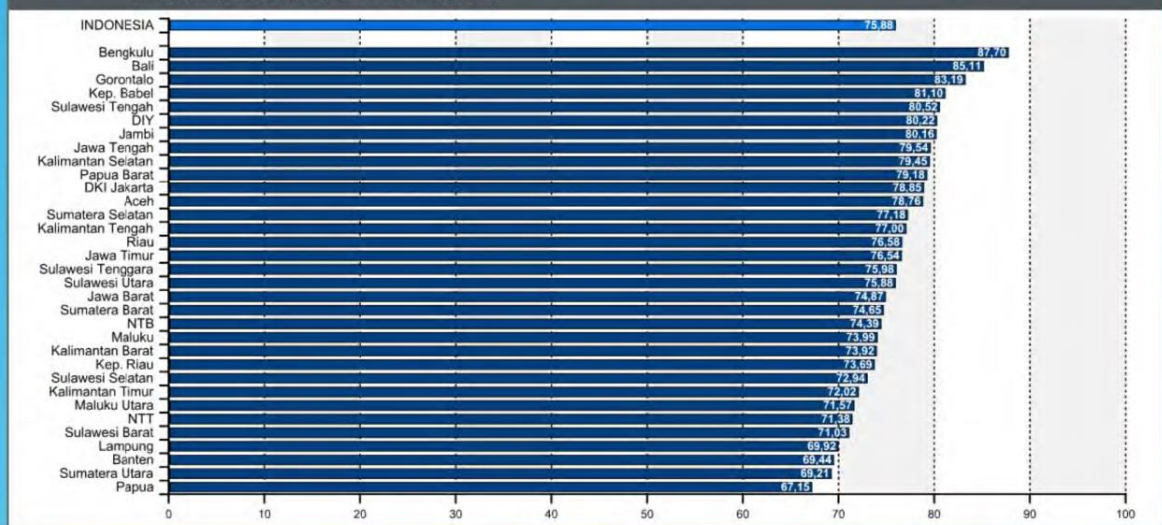
Method	User Percentage
Hormonal Injection	48,56%
Hormonal Pill	26,60%
Implant	9,23%
IUD	7,75%
Condom	6,09%
Tubectomy	1,52%
Vasectomy	0,25%

- Hormonal Injection method has highest user percentage (2013)



- Family Planning participants in Indonesia still dominated by women (93,56% women & 0,34% men)

**Gambar 4. Cakupan Persentase KB Aktif Menurut Provinsi di Indonesia, Tahun 2013** (Sumber: BKKBN, 2014)



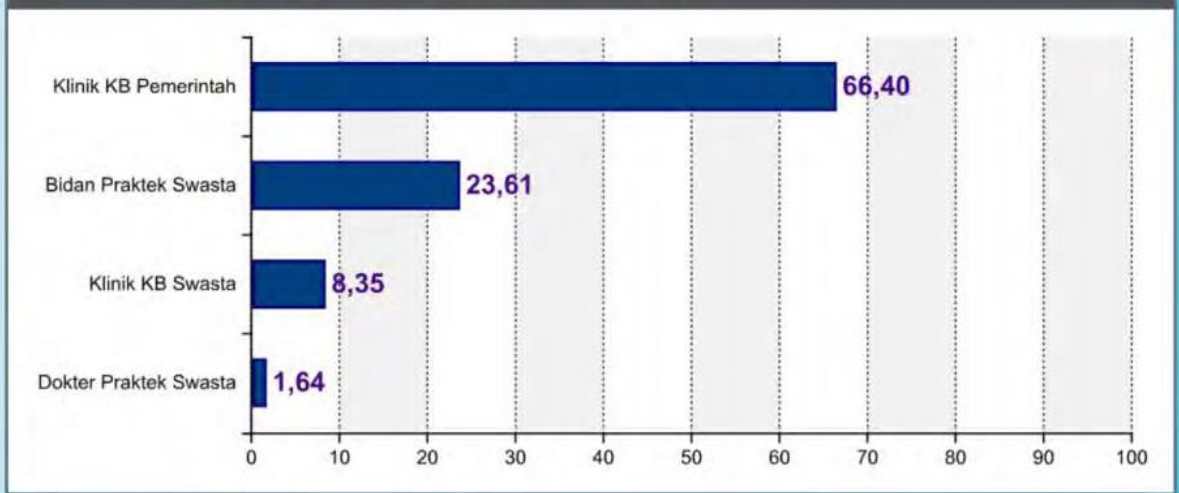
- National Active family planning coverage rate is 75,88%. Bengkulu is the Highest Family Planning coverage rate province (87,70%). There're 15 provinces which still under national family planning coverage rate, with Papua is the lowest (67,15%)

**Gambar 5. Persentase Pemakaian Alat KB pada WUS (15-49 Thn) Status Kawin di Indonesia, Tahun 2013** (Sumber: Riskesdas 2013)



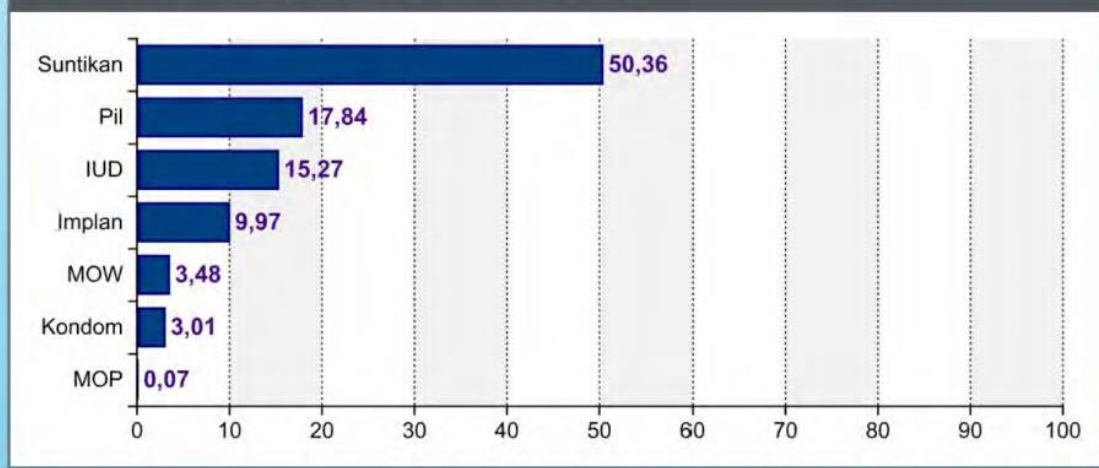
- About 59,36% of Indonesian citizen (age15-49 & married) participate in family planning by using modern contraceptive way. 0,4% of Indonesian citizen (age15-49 & married) participate in family planning by using traditional contraceptive way (abstinence, withdrawal, etc.). While 24,72% of Indonesian citizen (age15-49 & married) used to participate in Family Planning and 15,52% of Indonesian citizen (age15-49 & married) never participate in family planning.

**Gambar 7. Persentase Peserta KB Baru Menurut Tempat Pelayanan di Indonesia, Tahun 2013** (Sumber: BKKBN, 2014)



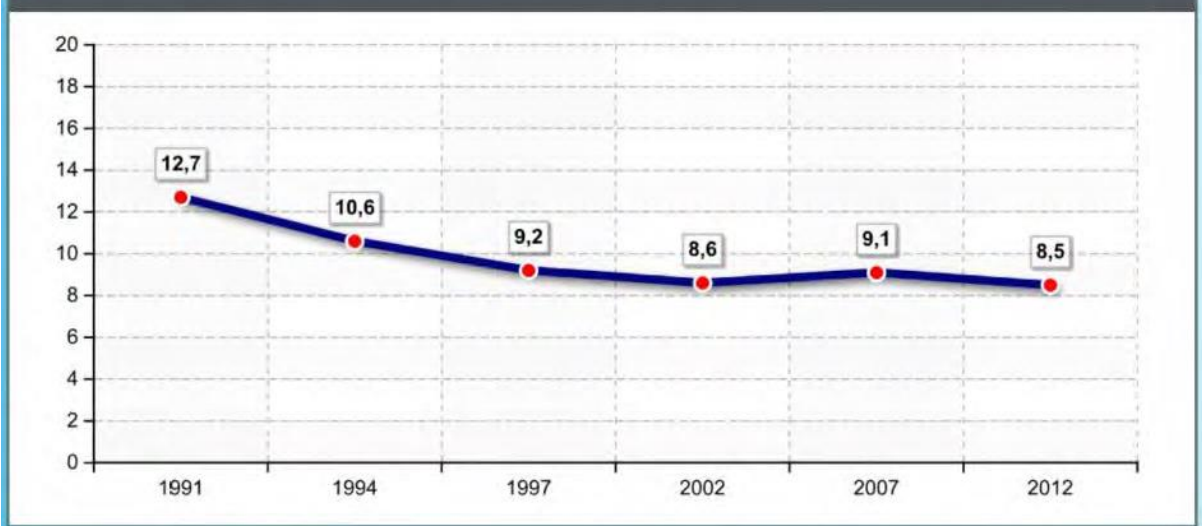
- Public's Family Planning Clinics have highest new family planning participant rate

**Gambar 8. Persentase Peserta KB Baru Pasca Persalinan/Keguguran di Indonesia, Tahun 2013** (Sumber: BKKBN, 2014)



- New postpartum family planning participants tend to choose Hormonal pill as contraceptive method (50,36%)

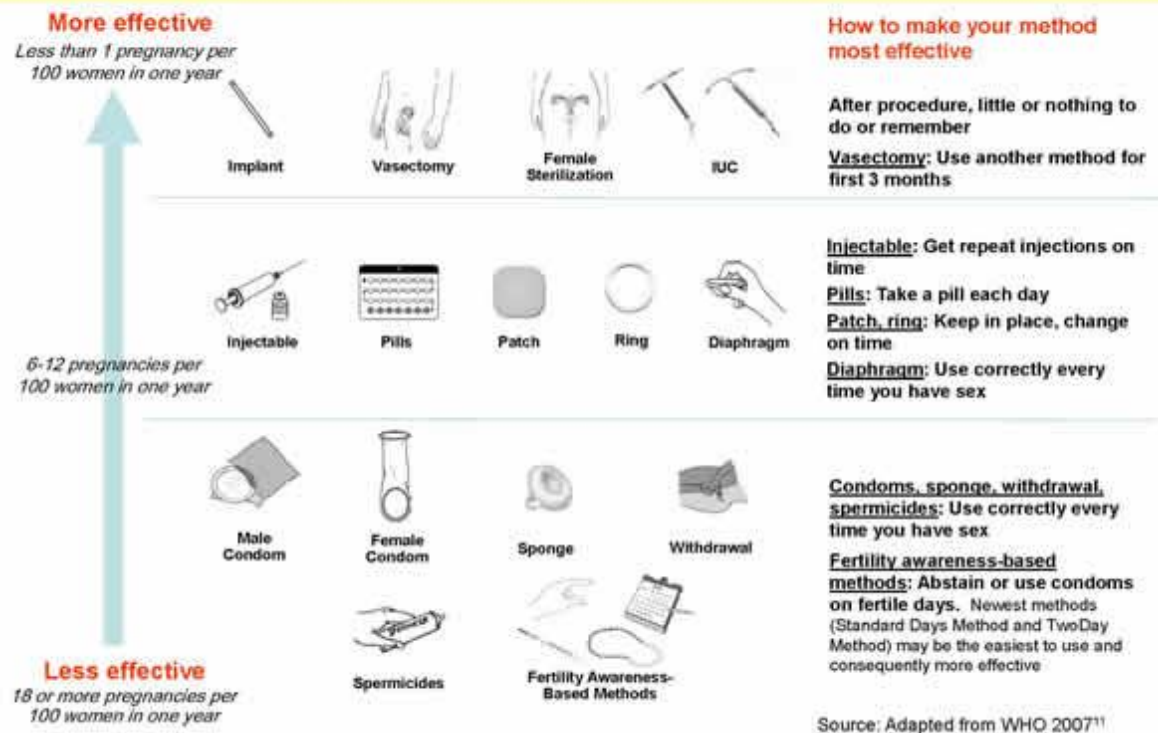
**Gambar 9. Persentase *Unmet Need* Wanita Usia 15-49 Tahun di Indonesia, Tahun 1991-2012** (Sumber: SDKI 2012)





- Unmet need on 1991-2012 has decreased from 12,7% on 1991 to 8,5% on 2012.  
Unmet need target on 2014 is 6,5%

**Figure 3-1 Comparing typical effectiveness of contraceptive methods**



- IUD is the most effective reversible contraceptive method

#### A. Is there any problems in that Status Quo ?

Based on the data, we can see that there're some problems of Family Planning implementation in Indonesia, such as :

1. Most of the Family Planning participants choose Hormonal Injection as their contraceptive. They choose this method due to its cheaper price comparing with other methods. But, Hormonal Injection is neither permanent nor semi-permanent contraceptive. So, if the user wants to keep situated in infertile condition, they have to use it monthly/every 3 months. Besides that, Hormonal Injection has several side effects like : disturbed menstrual period, mucosa thickening in uterus, disturb cilia movement in tuba falopii, inhibit endometrium tissue growth, and even obesity.
2. Contraceptive with high effectiveness like implant causes heavy complication
3. The most effective (semi permanent) contraceptive method, IUD cost more expensive than other method.
4. To use several contraceptives (IUD, Hormonal Injection, Implant), it needs paramedics intervention
5. From our survey data, the inconvenient & impracticity of existing contraceptives are the disadvantages

Source(s) :

- Laporan Hasil Pelayanan KB, BKKBN 2014
- Info Harganas, BKKBN 2014
- Survey on 15-49 Married Indonesian Citizen in JaBoDeTaBek